instead of being scamped, is full and even

Then, dear brethren and sisters in obscurity, let us be cheerful; notoriety is not the greatest thing in the whole world. "The applause of listening senates to command" is fine, but there are a hundred things a deal finer. Emerson chanted as no man ever before or since the joys of obscurity when he said:

O when I am safe in my humble home,
I tread on the pride of Greece and Rome;
I laugh at the lore and the pride of man,
At the sophist schools and the learned clan;
For what are they all, in their high conceit,
When man in the bush with God may meet?
D. P. BALDWIN.

Logansport, Ind., March 8.

MISS MARLOWE'S LIBEL SUIT. What We Might Expect if She Should Win Her Case.

Brooklyn Standard-Union. Julia Marlowe's sult for damages against the Indianapolis Journal to recover damages alleged to have been entailed by adverse criticism of her theatrical company will be a legal test of the traditional right of newspapers to review the merits of a public performance on the stage. Unwritten law has given the dramatic critic a liberty of opinion in these matters that has seldom been disputed, and, as far as we know, has never been controverted in the courts. In New York state a kindred question was raised a short time ago when an auditor in a theater, who had been ejected for hissing, was awarded a verdict in a suit he brought against the manager. The judge declared that the acceptance of the auditor's admission fee guaranteed him the privilege of either approving or disapproving of what he saw. As applause is not an abuse of the proprieties and usages of a theater, it was held that hissing is equally allowable. This is the judicial decree of a New York State court, but whether it will be reflected in the trial in Indiana is quite another

In Miss Marlowe's case it will probably be shown that the critic was the recipient of a free ticket, and perhaps it may be maintained acceptance of this courtesy imposed on him an obligation to gloss over the faults of the performance as he saw them. In the old days the managers entertained this notion of the relations of the press and the playhouse, and there was an epoch in our history when so illogical an arrangement was encouraged.

It is well understood to-day that there is no class of public characters who chafe more than actors under the fall of the chasters and will the characters and will be the characters and will be the characters.

tening rod. While they pretend to invite criticism, there is an inborn conceit in the everage actor which is defiant of the best adjusted judgment when it runs counter to their professional efforts. The very deficiency which was pointed out in Miss Marlowe's performance in Indianapolis is the most common encountered by audiences and critics. The ability of an artiste like Miss most common encountered by audiences and critics. The ability of an artiste like Miss Marlowe may legitimately be the occasion of differing opinion, but the mediocrity or stupidity of the company frequently accompanying a star seldom admits of doubt. panying a star seldom admits of doubt. Rank imposition on the good nature of theater-going people is often practiced on the strength of a famous name at the head of the play's cast. Miss Marlowe assumes to eay that if she is finished in her work she fulfills every promise made at the box office, and that to characterize any feature of a performance in which she appears as unworthy is to aim a blow at her business unworthy is to aim a blow at her business, for which she has a right to demand legal redress. Were her contention to be upheld dramatic criticism would degenerate to either discreet silence or flabby puffery, with the result that only those artistes and their managers who waived the restrictions of the law would be seriously considered. The public would be afraid to spend their money going to the theater, not knowing from the usual report prior to the advent of a play or after its presentation what real value there might be in the reviews. To be entitled to honest consideration the unworthy is to aim a blow at her busine To be entitled to honest consideration the posters announcing a performance would have to carry a waiver of legal immunity from criticism. We would read that "Miss Fanny Davenport invites criticism irrespective of the law," or "Nat C. Goodwin will not sue the newspapers," on the bill-boards as guarantees of good faith.

A Ridiculous Proceeding. Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel. Julia Marlowe, the actress, has brought suit against the Indianapolis Journal for saying that her supporting companies have been habitually poor. That suit involves a knotty problem. Miss Marlowe says it hurts her business to have the newspapers say her support is poor, and she wants to obtain a judicial decision as to just how far they can go in that direction. The case is to be tried by jury, and the jury will have to define, if they can, just what constitutes a "poor" company. What might please one person would not please another. It depends upon the individual opinions of the members of the audience. If some think the company is a good one that does not make it so, nor does it make the company a poor one if some think it is poor. Yet an exone if some think it is poor. Yet an expression of opinion that a company is poor hardly constitutes the malicious abuse that Miss Marlowe would like to allege against the Indianapolis Journal. It is a ridiculous proceeding, but legal judgment on the point will be interesting.

Costly Advertising.

Portland (Ore.) Telegram. Mrs. Julia Marlowe Taber seems to be shrewd young woman as well as a very clever actress. Just now she is getting thousands of columns of gratuitous newspaper advertising throughout the country, paper advertising throughout the country, not on her artistic ability, but of the fact that she has instituted a suit for damages for alleged libelous criticism of her company by an Indianapolis journal. It may not have been supersensitiveness that prompted Julia to drag the critic into court and give a hungry press something to gossip about. Wide-awake newspapers that could not be caught by the diamond robbery or narrow-escape-from-death balts have gulped with avidity the libel-suit decoy, just benarrow-escape-from-death balts have gulped with avidity the libel-sult decoy, just because it seems to question the license of dramatic criticism. Even if Julia loses the suit, she will be reimbursed a thousand-fold for its costs by the free advertising it has given her. (N. B.—If Miss Marlowe were booked to appear on the coast this season this paragraph would not appear in the Telegram to-day.)

"Mr. Taber's Wife."

St. Paul Dispatch. Julia Marlowe is getting sensitive. It is said that she has sued an Indianapolis paper because the dramatic critic was unkind enough to say that she had a "My lord, the carriage waits," support, and she demands \$25,000 as balm. Considering that in a very few years from now she will be referred to as "Mr. Taber's wife." Mr. Taber being immeasurably the greater artist of the two, Julia should harden herself to criticism. Besides, the assertion of the critic was not so bad, after all. Some of the greatest of actors have begun with "My lord, the carriage waits," or words to that effect.

Need a Stuffed Club.

Boston Home Journal. Julia Marlowe Taber, I see, has brought suit for libel against the Indianapolis Journal on account of a criticism published re-garding her. I, of course, do not know the circumstances, and she may be justified, but if this is a precedent, dramatic critics in the future will be obliged to bring to the practice of their profession, aside from brains, a good-sized fortune and a legal adviser-that is, unless they are willing to pat everybody on the back.

Too Sensitive.

Oswego Palladium. Julia Marlowe wants damages in the sum of \$25,000 of an Indianapolis paper because it said the most of the members of her company have "been playing my-lord-the-carriage-waits parts in first-class companies for years." Miss Julia, we fear, is too sensitive, but her suit raises an interesting

Origin of Punch and Judy.

Boys and girls, old and young, who enjoy immensely the frivolities of a Punch and Judy show will be glad to learn that the exhibition has a sericus side as well as a comic one—is, in fact, a direct lineal descendant of the ancient miracle plays which our ancestors were fond of some six or seven centuries ago. At least that is the opinion of the Rev. G. R. Woodward, who on Saturday delivered a lecture on "Ancient Carols" in the chapter house of St. Paul's to members of the Plainsong and Mediaeval Music Society. He contended that the modern Punch and Judy show, with its tambourine, drum and papipe, represented the triumph of Virtue over Vice. Punch is very like Pons or Pounce (Pontius) Plate; Judy was intended for Judas the traitor, or for Judith who slew Holfernes; and Toby was evidently the dog mentioned in the Book of Tobit. He, therefore, discarded the Italian derivation of the word, and held that the modern form of the old religious show was simply a corrupted edition of a miracle play which had Pontius Pilate as its hero. London Telegraph.

STRANGE FACTS ABOUT MARS OB-TAINED THE PAST YEAR.

Astonishing Verification of Schlaparelli's Discoveries by Prof. Lowell, at Falstaff Observatory.

New York World. Students of the heavens are now looking forward with eagerness to the more detailed eport of his work last summer in the observation of Mars, which Prof. Percival Lowell is soon to make. But already sufficient is known of his work and the conclusions he has reached to create even a more profound sensation in the astronomical world than did the original announcement of Schlaparelli of his discovery of canals upon

the planet's surface. The observation of Mars which Professor Lowell has recently concluded were the most thorough and exhaustive ever made. With his assistants he confined himself exclusively to Mars during nearly the whole period of its opposition this year.

The observatory where this work was carried on is at Flagstaff, A. T. This spot affords the very best facilities for observing the planet. So clear was the atmosphere at Flagstaff that almost every night since the beginning of June to the end of October a full and unobstructed view of Mars was

The planet was under observation at every hour of the night, and as it was in close opposition to the earth the whole of its surface was mapped by the Flagstaff astronomers again and again.

The instruments used had been especially selected for this planet. Schiaparelli, who has devoted nearly the whole of his life to observation of Mars, announced quite recently that he had been most materially assisted in his work by correcting the lenses of his instruments for the red rays of Mars. He even went so far as to have lenses made with chemical properties which should carry out this theory of light. The same was done by Professor Lowell before he began the work of this summer. His telescopes were Mars telescopes and were not suitable for general astronomical work.

The result of this work is to confirm the general accuracy of Schiaparelli's observations and to add to the strange mystery about what is going on upon the planet. The facts collected by Professor Lowell bear directly upon the question whether or not Mars is inhabited by a highly civilized race

This evidence, instead of showing that Mars is an uninhabited planet, almost destroys such a theory. It buttresses in every direction with the strongest proofs the theory that Mars shows and bears upon its surface evidences of Herculean labors artificially altering its topography and affecting sits tides.

Engineering schemes of colossal magnitude have been plainly seen at Flagstaff. A series of canals more elaborate than was ever dreamed of by Schiaparelli has been discovered. Mr. Lowell says that "the mere aspect of these canals is enough to cause all such theories (glaciation fissures and surface cracks) to die an instant and natural

He is convinced that these canals, whose number and character have astounded him, are artificial. He says that they cannot be accounted for by any sort of natural phe-nomena known to science. There is no phase of world building, no phase of planet making that would produce such appear-

ASTONISHMENT IN EUROPE. The facts announced by Mr. Lowell have created profound astonishment in Europe. Here is what Nature, England's great scientific weekly, says, after reviewing Mr.

Lowell's work: "Most suggestive of all Martian phenomena are the canals. Were they more generally observable the world would have been spared much skepticism and more theory. They may, of course, not be artificial, but observations made at the Lowell observa-tory indicate that they are. For it is one thing to see two or three canals and quite another to have the planet's surface mapped with them upon a most elaborate system of triangulation.

"In the first place, they were, at the sea-son of writing, bluish green, of the same color as the seas into which the longer ones all eventually debouch. In the next place, they are almost without exception geodetically straight, supernaturally so, and this in spite of their leading in every possible

"Then they are of apparently nearly uniform width throughout their length. What they are is another matter. "Mr. Lowell thinks, however, that the mere aspect is enough to cause all theories about glaciation fissures or surface cracks to die an instant and natural death. "But it is their singular arrangement that is most suggestively impressive," continues this scientific journal. "They have every appearance of having been laid out on a definite and highly economic plan. They cut up the surface of the planet into a network of triangles instantly suggestive of design. "What is more, at each of the junctions there is apparently a dark spot. This fea-ture seems to be invariable, as on closer approach junction after junction turns out to have one. The larger of these appear on Schiaparelli's chart as lakes. But there would seem to be a small infinity of smaller

Mars has been found to be unlike the earth, in that it has no big mountain ranges. It is almost completely round like an orange. The irregularities in its surface are very slight. At the same time there is a singular rise and fall of tides upon Mars, and water seems to flow all over its surface in shallow seas, somewhere only a few feet in shallow seas, somewhere only a few feet

deep.
Seas have been observed from Flagstaff to appear and disappear on Mars. The ground under the sea has been seen, showing that the water was but a few feet deep. The melting of the polar caps has been observed with the advance of summer, and what looked like fields have changed color, as if with rotating crops.

In short, Mars, it has been found, is like Holland. Its inhabitants appear to have drained nearly the whole of its surface as a measure of protection against encroaching waters, which threaten an invasion when summer's heat melts the polar ice and

Mr. Lowell, moreover, has discovered ex-traordinary alterations in the planet's sur-face. He tells in detail the strange things he has seen, using the names of Martian seas and continents accepted by astrono-mers, and he includes in the summary of his work many of the observations made by Mr. M. A. Douglass at the same observa-

A noteworthy feature of Mr. Lowell's report is the large area occupied by the dark regions of Mars, while those singular, tilted peninsulas that are so generally represented connecting the continents with the islands of the south are conspicuous by their absence. One continuous belt of bluish green stretches unbroken from the Hourglass sea to the columns of Hercules.

Hesperia has reappeared, and it has done this in just the way to show it as land drying off by a sinking of the general water level. Simultaneously the region formerly occupied by the Polar sea and the region to the north of it, from having been blue, has now become for the most part reddish

What may be the condition of these emingly amphibious lands, whether they What may be the condition of these seemingly amphibious lands, whether they be marsh, chiefly water at one time and dry land at another, or whether their dark color be due to vegetation which sprouted under the action of the water then died when it withdrew, is a mooted point. Mr. Lowell's opinion is that it is half and half; that the transference of the water is chiefly a surface one, and that the layer of water is almost everywhere so shallow as to be soon drained off.

His reasons for believing the aqueous circulation to be a surface one are many. With the exception of certain peculiar appearances near the south pole, there is no evidence of anything like clouds or mist observable upon the planet, nor has there been since the observations began. On the contrary, all parts of the surface

On the contrary, all parts of the surface seem to be revealed unveiled. For an aerial circulation the only supposition at all feasible is thought to be that of a heavy, nightly dew, advanced by Professor Pickering.

Pickering.

There have also been observed on Mars strange irregularities or projections, or small notches. Many people thought them signals to earth. These are now supposed to be due to mountains, which are of no great height. The first of these was observed by Dr. Douglass on June 30.

He noted an especialty prominent notch on Aug. 19. It consisted of a projection fianked by a long shadow which cut into the planet obliquely. He measured the length of the shadow, and it was also studied by other observers. The measurements showed the height of this myserious projection to be 3,700 feet.

Plateaus on Hars were observed on two

Established 1853.

occasions by Professor Pickering. One of these lies not far from the columns of Hercules. Both plateaus rise abruptly, and they stand at a height of about 2.600 feet. Certain strange whitish patches have been observed on the planet. These were first seen by Professor Pickering on Aug. 16.

Professor Pickering called them clouds, Mr. Lowell says that these appearances were of two kinds. Certain whitish, flocular patches not far from the pole might, he thought, be clouds, as they presented a peculiar aspect not like snow nor like the earth. If they were clouds they prove that Mars has an atmosphere.

But Mr. Lowell observed these mysterious patches had no motion such as clouds would have. The other batches he saw were bright spots on the surface of the planet. These were not whitish, but another explanation was that they were the tops of arid, dried-up land. They did not move, and they showed the same appearance day after day. Their contours were neither shifty nor indistinct, but clear and sharp cut.

Mr. Lowell is now preparing a more de-Sale of

Mr. Lowell is now preparing a more de-tailed account of his observations. The photographic work at Flagstaff was most successful, and will materially aid the elabo-rate map of Mars in preparation.

MISTAKES IN STUFFING ANIMALS. Tigers and Other Beasts and Birds That Don't Get Justice.

New York Sun. "A walk along Broadway will show some curious sights to a naturalist," said a taxl-dermist. "Tigers may be seen with widedermist. "Tigers may be seen with wideopen mouths in the act of snarling viciously, the ears erect, the tongue between the
lower incisors, and the eyes wide open.
There is a singular lack of ferocity in
their appearance, which a copious daubing
of red paint inside the mouth is altogether
inadequate to supply. The true attitude
of a tiger when snarling is very different.
In the first place, the ears are invariably
laid close against the head, while the tongue
is drawn back into the mouth as far as
possible. The eyes are half closed, and the
outer corners of the upper eyelids droop
considerably. In nature there is very little of the blood-red so often used for the
interior of the mouth. interior of the mouth. 'The most common error in stuffed heads

of large deer is the position of the ears. They will often be found from six to ten inches back of the horns. In nature the

They will often be found from six to ten inches back of the horns. In nature the ears of a large deer are never more that two or three inches behind the horns, while in the smaller deer they are close up against them. The eyes of a deer have a peaceful, mild expression, which is not represented by the distended, glaring eyeballs too often seen. Most of the heads are too large, owing to the desire of the taxidermist to make them as imposing as possible. Up to within a very few years ago artificial eyes could be obtained only with round pupils. Now the eyes of all the ruminants have oblong pupils. The pupil of a deer's eye is twice as long as it is broad, and an eye with a round pupil cannot possibly give the mild expression characteristic of all the deer tribe. About the most curious artificial eyes that I have ever come across were in the head of a stuffed deer, which I bought from an Indian. When I took the head apart I found the eyes to consist of the broken ends of two green glass bottles. Strange to say the effect was surprisingly good, though they would not bear close scrutiny on account of the absence of any pupil. "Most large animals when stuffed are placed in a position which they never occupy when alive. A tiger, lion, or bear when standing keeps its legs close together, and when walking places all its feet successively in almost identical positions. Hence the spoor of a lion or tiger consists of a series of tracks all in the same straight line. When stuffed, however, these animals usually assume a position in which the limbs are wide apart, and seem to project from the body like the legs of a table. Birds are often perched upon a bough with a total disregard of the laws of gravity. The center of gravity in most birds lies midway in the body, at which place the midway in the body, at which place the legs should be placed. Among swimming and diving birds the legs are placed behind the center of gravity, which hampers their movements on land, but aids them considerably when in the water. The wings are generally too far back, and too much on the side of the body, especially among the birds of prey. As a rule, though, birds do not present so many contradictions of do not present so many contradictions o nature as may be found among the beasts. "Fishes used to be cast in plaster and then colored, but a year or two ago gela-tine was used from a plaster mold, and the result has been very satisfactory. The love for establishing records has caused many tricks to be practiced by some taxidermists. The latest trick is to obtain a great breadth of the antlers on a deer's head by sawing the skull in half and turning the horns half around. By doing this the space between the antier tips is often increased a foot or more. Unless the head is taken apart this trick is rather difficult to discover, as the horns of deer often vary in position, even though they be of the same species."

ATHLETIC EXERCISES.

The Danger, Especially to the Heart, of Too Much Physical Exercise.

The Maryland Medical Journal gives a synopsis of a paper on the "Overtaxed Heart of Athletes," recently read before a meeting of the Academie de Medicine at Lyons, France, by M. Teissier. On examining ten runners who had reached the goal, M. Teissier says: "The apex of the heart appeared to have deviated to the right from two to three centimetres: in right from two to three centimetres; in one man affected with oartic insufficiency, apex was lowered, and, as a consequence of this deviation, the base remaining fixed a notable increase of the precordial duliness was observed. This increase was evidently connected with a dilation of the right cavities, as was shown by the deviation of the apex and by the results of ausculation. The cardiographic outlines collected showed the brevity of the systole and its sharpness; the characteristics of the beating of the forced heart described by M. Pitres were found. Among all the men the arterial pressure was lowered at least six centimetres. The mechanism of this phenomenon, says M. Teissier, seems to relate to overtaxing, the general fatigue and to secreted toxic products. There is a certain degree of muscular overexcitability which appears to be due to toxic products accumulated in the blood. There is a slight but constant diminution of faradic excitability and an increase of galvanic contractility; the pateller reflex always disappears. In two-thirds of the galvanic contractility; the patener renex always disappears. In two-thirds of the subjects examined there was appreciable albuminuria, with an increase of the pro-portion of urea. These results, says M. Teissier, seem to establish the fact that athletic exercises are not free from danger

From this it may be seen that scientific men are settling in a thorough way the question as to the bad results from excessive athletic exercises. In language freed from technical terms M. Teissier found that runners suffered in consequence found that runners suffered in consequence of their exertions from heart displacement; that one runner, who had a small artery leading from the heart, had the right cavities of the heart enlarged; the instrument for measuring the beats of the heart showed the peculiar and undesirable features which had previously been observed in similar cases by other observers.

Arterial pressure was lowered in all the runners and M. Teissier ascribes this to runners, and M. Teissier ascribes this to overexertion, general fatigue and to the ac-cumulation of poisonous products in the

Professional athletes know how trying are exertions in their lines when continued over a series of years. One of the best and most successful athletes Baltimore ever knew once declared that after an athlete passed thirty years of age he declined in ability to successfully compete with younger men. Athletic sports were originally en-couraged by colleges to combat the sedentary habits of students, and they have done a great work in causing the vast majority of those at schools and colleges, male and female, to take beneficial exercise. In this, as in nearly every other interest in life, there is a golden mean, which is the safe and desirable course. Excesses in athletics, as in other things, are to be avoided.

THREE HOG STORIES.

A Negre's Useless Defense for Stealing a Porker.

Columbus (S. C.) Special.

At the present term of court held at Orangeburg courthouse, George Parker, a negro, pleaded guilty to stealing a pig. but was allowed to make a statement in his was allowed to make a statement in his defense.

Parker then related that a pig belonging to a neighbor had been depredating on his corn patch for a month. He had repeatedly complained to the owner about its trespasses, but they were not abated. Meanwhile the corn was nearly all eaten and the pig had arrived at what is called "good killin' order." One evening, just at dusk, he discovered his pigship revelling in the ruins of the corn, and, despairing of obtaining any other redress, he caught the pig, carried it to his cabin, killed and ate it. The plea did not avail, and Judge Watts sentenced the unfortunate darkey to three months in the State penitentiary.

But here is a still more tragic story. A darkey living in Aiken county, South Carolina, a few miles from Augusta, Ga., last week stole a hog which had been killed and dressed and left suspended by the "gambling stick" in the smokehouse over night. The "gambling stick" was sharpened at the ends and ran through the hind legs of the slaughtered hog immediately above the hoofs.

The thief, staggering under his burden.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Sensational Rockers

Another matchless Furniture chance. A large chair factory of this city had a lot of odd Rockers that they wanted to sell at once and we were right there with a half price offer. We got them, and now it's your turn.

All of them upholstered Spring Seat Rockers, covered with Silk Tapestry, Brocatelle and Leather.

Reg. Price.	3-3		Sale Pric
\$3.00			\$1.97
4.00			2.38
4.50			2.87
5.00	1	1	2.98
5.50		15	3.29
6.00			3.98
E TO LEVE	350		

TAKE

Too much time to think it over or you may be disappointed.

FURNITURE -- FOURTH FLOOR.

PettisDry Goods Co

head slipping into the triangle formed by the hog's legs and the stick, while the hog's carcass fell on the other side. The negro's neck was jerked down against the top plank of the fence, and he was found in this position, the life choked out of him. The coroner's verdict was in accordance

with these facts.

Frank H. Lechner, a business man of Timmonsville, S. C., reports a curious case of barbarity. A "sand-lapper," as the poor class of farmers in this part of South Carolina are called, owned an old sow which, among other accomplishments, had learned to jump. She was too poor to make pork of—there was no pork-in or on her. Her owner tried in vain various expedients to check her leaping proclivities, and finally sewed up her eyelids with needle and thread.

THE RED CROSS.

Selfish Interests that Prevent Protection of the Society's Symbol.

J. D. Davis, in the Independent,

The treaty was adopted by the United States March 1, 1882, thirty-one nations having given their adhesion before this country. True, the treaty was made, ratified and proclaimed; but three years later, in 1885, not a movement had been made by the government to carry it into effect. The Red Cross insignia had not been placed upon an ambulance, a tent, a hospital flag, or upon the uniform of a hospital attendant. The National Association, under its patient president, in this great country stood alone in its tollsome work; and even now, twelve years after the treaty was adopted, the United States has made no effort to protect and prevent the abuse of this sacred sign; for upon the formation of the treaty, in 1864, it was found that some symbol must be adopted by the organization by which it should D. Davis, in the Independent, ed by the organization by which it

ed by the organization by which it should be recognized at a glance on the battlefield. It must be "universal, distinct, original and perpetual."

The convention finally asked the privilege of adopting the national flag of Switzerland, where the idea had originated, and where the convention was sitting—namely, a white Greek cross on a red ground, only reversing the colors, i. e., a red Greek cross on a white gound. Switzerland complied with this request. It was formally adopted by the nations, and became the one only and universal sign by which every worker under the treaty, every military hospital, all supplies for their use, should be known and protected. There is no other military hospital flag in all the forty nations; that little Greek red cross alone protects from molestation every disabled soldier and every field hospital in the civilized world, and secures for every suffering inmate the chance to recover or to die in peace.

for every suffering inmate the chance to recover or to die in peace.

The nations of Europe have taken measures to prevent the lawless use of this symbol; for its efficiency in time of war depends upon such protection. If sutlers and manufacturers can put it on their wares its use will become so common, spurious and degraded that the whole thing would have to be excluded from the lines of a well-organized army in time of war.

In the United States the users of this name and symbol are legion; we have "Red Cross cough drops," "Red Cross tomatoes," "Red Cross whisky," "Red Cross washing machines," "Red Cross churns," "Red Cross dog collars," etc., etc.

During the last session of Congress a bill for its protection was introduced and it passed the House unanimously. Its simple statement carried conviction to all. ple statement carried conviction to all.
But when the press had announced the
passage of this bill by the House three
days had not elapsed before the Senate
was besieged with remonstrances against
its passage.

was besieged with remonstrances against its passage.

I speak of this first, as an American citizen who loves his country for which he gave his young strength and blood with loyal, loving pride, and, secondly, as an adopted citizen of, and a missionary to, that "semibarbarous" nation that to-day in her great conflict finds her every principle of humanity, obedience and loyalty to its treaty obligations, put to the strongest test, and sustains every one, to the wonuer and admiration of the world. Under these dual and peculiar circumstances I feel not only privileged but called to speak to my country people, and ask them to pause and consider; to look at this state of things; to view it from a universal standpoint and ask themselves how it must look to the rest of the world, to the other forty nations whose eyes are upon us; how do they regard it, for, believe me, tney will know and measure us accordingly; and, to come nearer home, how must it look to the woman—that thinking, silent woman, who has thought it all out—brought it all to us, feels it as no one else can, sees it and knows it all; who has given the tireless, unpaid labor of her life to the upbuilding of humanity and honoring her country, and has honored it in every land? How must this look to her, strong, busy, business men, millionaires, one and all? I ask how must this state of things look to her? Picture her, if you can, calmby guarding that bill in the Senate of

standing PREEMINENCE of the New York Store in the shopping world of Indiana will be more distinct than ever.

Bright, Fresh Stocks on every hand.

SHOWING

THE NEW YORK STORE

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Heralds of Spring

Prices that tell in no uncertain tone that the long-

IN THE CLOAK ROOMS

Takes on an added brightness Monday. The great things we've been accomplishing are but stepping stones to what is to follow.

40-inch two-toned Illuminated Fancies go at 25c a yard; the 39c quality.

40 pieces 40-inch all-wool French Serges in every desirable color, 35c a yard.

100 pieces 38-inch new style Novelties, a miscellaneous lot including Jamestowns, fine Mixed Cheviots, Silk and Wool Checks, etc., all new styles. The price, 39c a yard.

Mohair Fancies in fine figures, Navy Blue, Brown and Sea Foam Green, at 50c a yard. Elegant describes them best.

Just 36 pieces 46-inch all-wool Imported Serges—a line we want to close out—have been 75c a yard; now they go for 50c.

500 yards three-toned smooth finished Cheviots, imported to sell for \$1.00; owing to late delivery they go at 75c a yard.

20 pieces Illuminated Vigeroux Suitings, 50 inches wide, at 75c a yard. If we didn't import direct these would be \$1.00 a yard.

Exclusive designs in High Art Novelties including Crepons. Something new arriving every day. Only yesterday came a lot of beautiful Tea Gowns, the latest patterns, Cashmeres, Challies, Crepons—Silks were among them—

DRESS MAKING Fifth Floor Miss Trimble is now ready with a full force of help, as is also Miss Teresa Baar, and all orders will receive prompt attention. As in the past we assure you that no pains will be spared to keep this department up to the highest standard.

DRESS GOODS

IMPORTED WASH GOODS The best products of the recognized leading makers of the world. Never has Indianapolis seen such variety or such beautiful color combinations. The undisputed Wash Goods headquarters of Indiana. 200 pieces genuine French Organdies made for us by the celebrated Koechlin-Baun-gartner Company. The price, 39c a yard. Beautiful Swivel Silk Ginghams, the best,

at 49c a yard. Silk stripe Ginghams, beautiful designs and colors, at 39c a yard.

Imported India Dimities, the most fastideous can be suited in this collection of 150 pieces, which comprise every desirable design. The price, 25c a yard. You've probably noticed what they are offered for elsewhere.

32-inch Imported Diagonal Dress Linens,
new weave, 39c a yard.

20 pieces Imported Fine Figured Batise in
black and navy grounds, at 29c a yard;
sold exclusively by us.

for 59c a yard. See the West Window. SILKS Center Bargain Table A magnificent assortment of Fancy Silk Crepons, very beautiful effects, the most fashionable Silk of the season, usually sold

Silk Stripe Challies, the best quality made

at 75c; on sale at 39c a yard. SILK DEPART .-- West Aisle Superior grade Fancy Silks, in the latest combinations of color, both checks and stripes illuminated, strictly exclusive, a good \$1.25 value at \$5c a yard.

SPECIAL IN BLACK SILKS 850 yards fine quality Satin Duchesse at 59c a yard.

1,000 yards extra fine quality Satin Duchesse, full 22 inches wide, regular \$1.25 goods, go on sale at 89c a yard.

BLACK GOODS

10 pieces of a beautiful quality 46-inch wide India Twill, the \$1.00 kind for 65c.

10 pieces of the finest imported French India Twill, 52 inches wide, former season \$1.50 value, now only \$1.00 a yard.

54-inch extra quality Cheviot for Capes and Skirts at \$1.25 a yard.

All the new designs in Wool Crepons from 69c to \$2.50 a yard.

All prices.

New Silk Waists in great variety. Shirt Waists of course. Prices that are popular. Separate Dress Skirts as low as \$2.50 up to the best. All materials, all the most stylish patterns.

MILLINERY DEPT.

We place on sale to-morrow our new Spring line of Misses' and Ladies' Caps and Tam O'Shanters in Red, Navy, Tan and Brown. Prices 50c to \$1.50.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

10 dozen Good Muslin Drawers, Cambric ruffle, our regular 25c quality, for 19c a 15 dozen Good Muslin Gowns, tucked yoke, Cambric ruffle around neck and sleeves, pearl buttons, 39c each. Two to a buyer.

10 styles of 50c Gowns. See them.

300 dozen fine Muslin Gowns, tucked yoke and feather stitched with slik, for 75c each. Always sold at \$1.

Fine Cambric Gowns, and feather stitched with silk, embroidery collar and cuffs, for 98c, Always sold for \$1.25 and \$1.35.

Fine Cotton Gown, feather stitched, ruffle and embroidery yoke, for \$1.25.

At \$1.98 a handsome Gown, trimmed with Brussels net and ribbon, equal to any \$2.50 Gown shown. At \$3.98 to \$7 the handsomest Gowns

WHITE GOODS Center Alsle

A few special prices that will make things lively from the start
25 pieces Lawn Stripes at 8c a yard. Never before less than 10c. ces Satin Stripe, the 121/2c quality, at 9c a yard.

20 pieces Vein Stripe go at 12½c a yard.

Dotted Swiss, 40c, 45c and 50c qualities, for 30c and 35c a yard.

A full line of the new styles in White Dress Goods, in Dimities, India Linens, Persian Lawns, Mulls, Victoria Lawns, Swisses and Organdies.

LINENS Center Aisle

A good Hemmed Huck Towel: 17x34, for 5 dozen good Hemstitched Huck Towels, 18x36, for 18c.
25 dozen Hemmed Huck Towels, extra large, 24x50, for 25c.
50 dozen Fringed Huck Towels, 25c quality, for 19c. 30 dozen 5-8 Napkins, \$1.25 quality, for \$1 30 dozen 3-4 Napkins for \$1.25 a dozen.

EMBROIDERY

REMNANTS All that are left from last week's greatest of sales. About 1,000 yards in all. Remnants from 1 to 4% yards, Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook. Early shoppers will get the choicest goods.

There are some all-over Embroideries which usually sell for 39c, 49c and 59c; go in this sale for 10c, 15c and 25c a yard, about one-third the usual price. Just the thing for yokes and sleeves.

27-inch Cambric Flouncing, slightly soiled, formerly sold for 75c to \$1.75 a yard. All go at just half price

WASH GOODS West Alsle

Standard Dress Prints, 4c, new styles, Dress Ginghams at 4c. New styles, of Sateen Finished Dress Prints, light and dark effects, 5c a yard. Very stylish.
Fine quality Fancy Striped Seersuckers at 5c a yard.
At 12½c the latest ideas in Percales, Dimities, Jaconet Duchess, Zephyr, Dress Ginghams, Ponrees, Piques and Crepes.
See the West Window.
Dimities in stylish French designs at 15c; Organdies at 17c.
An unusually large assortment of Zephyr Dress Ginghams, in figures and stripes, at 17c a yard.

FLANNELS East Aisle

French Flannels in figures and stripes. We bought too heavily; you get the advantage of our mistake. A lot of the 75c quality goes at 39c a yard.

Also a lot of Merritt's Skirting and Skirting Flannel, in stripes and plaids, at 29c a yard: standard price, 45c.

Embroidered Flannels from 59c a yard up. New styles in Outing and Wrapper Flannels. light and dark colors and Persian effects.

BASEMENT

Just received, 500 Steel Enamel Tea and Coffee Pots. They go at one-half price.

114-quart Coffee Pots. 250
2-quart Coffee Pots. 290
2-quart Teapots. 390 2-quart Teapots .. No. 8 Teakettle for 79c.

As low in price as tinware.

Our Seeds and Bulbs have arrived. Look at the size of the bulbs. Ask to see the quantity of seed in the package. All the best. Catalogue free.

Free—A cup of Hasty Lunch Chocolate.

SPECIAL—Fifteen 12-piece Toilet Sets at \$5.79, actually worth \$10; white and gold enamel decoration, with gold lines. Entireenamel decoration, with gold lines. Entire-

300 Enamel Decorated 6, 7 and 8-inch plates, 5c each; one-half dozen to each purchaser.

56-plece Decorated Tea Set for \$1.98; regular \$3.20 value. Just five of these.

112-plece English Porcelain Dinner Sets for \$6.49; regular price, \$15. Only three of these.

Five 10-plece Decorated Sets for \$1.98; regular price, \$5.25.

2 Decorated Haviland China Dinner Sets, 114 and 129 pieces, \$21 each; regular \$47.50 value. 5 Clocks, regular price \$5, go at \$1. 4 Clocks, regular price \$10 and \$12.50, go

Just one Onyx Clock, regular price \$21; sale price, \$12. PettisDryGoodsCo

the United States to-day to save its benefits for the people. Picture that historic building in the nation's capital, opposite the War, State and Navy Departments—a building which was successively used as the headquarters of the Army of Scott, Halleck, and Grant, now the headquarters of the American National Red Cross and the residence of its president and staff of officers; neither the government nor the people of the United States are responsible for one dollar, nor ever have been. Think of a cost—a burden like a bureau of the government—assumed and carried through all these years by one woman alone. Here in its broad halls, bright with the gift flags of other nations (for every one of which a duty had to be paid to this government before it could be received), and in its busy office rooms, works, waits, and prays this grand woman, hoping, after all, that the United States will yet do tardy justice to the sacred symbol it has so well adopted, and to its own reputation, which, in contrast with other nations, is so sorely at stake.

In a Western Town.

Kansas City Star. He was going down the street stepping high—like a hen in high oats—as they would say in Kansas, or like a sting-halted horse, as they would say in Missouri. His trousers from the knees down were lined with long dandos of mud like the brush sweeps in an impressionist picture.

"What's the matter with that man?" asked Altrurian, who chanced to be passing through Kansas City.

"That man," said his guide, "is a product of the peculiar habits and customs of the people who ride on certain car lines in this city."

"That's very interesting," said the Altrurian. "Pray tell me all about it."
"Well," the guide replied, "he's a sort of human foot mat. On the car line on which human foot mat. On the car line on which he rides all the men sit with their legs crossed with their attention absorbed in their newspapers. These men have no objection whatever to another man wiping the mud off their boots with his trousers. It is an institution of the town, and no one thinks of objecting. Now that man with the impressionist trousers goes down the aisle of the car stepping over all the extended legs—he steps high and says 'beg pardon' until he gets to the car door. The men sitting sway their legs a little sometimes and confuse him, and when he treads upon the man's other foot he apoligizes profusely, and the other man scowls. When he gets to the platform other men with long feet are standing there, and he has to step high over them to get off the car. Years of that sort of thing give him that peculiar gait."

"Well." remarked the Altrurian, "we do things differently where I come from. When a man sjitting in a car so far forgets himself as to cross his legs every one takes great pleasure in stepping on his other foot, and if he complains we jam his hat over his eyes, kick his shoes and then laugh at him."

The Kansas City man looked thoughtfully for a moment and then said: "That's a good idea. Wonder we never thought of that remedy here." he rides all the men sit with their leg

At the School of the Future. Hahnemannian Monthly. Teacher—Johnnie, have you got a certifi-cate of vaccination for smallpox? Johnnie—Yes, sir. "Have you ever been inoculated for

"Been treated with diphtheria serum?"
"Yes, sir." "Yes, sir."
"Had your arm scratched with cholera "Yes, sir."

"Have you a written guarantee that you are proof against whooping cough, measles, mumps, scarlet fever and old age?"

"Yes, sir."

Have you your own private drinking

"Yes, sir."
"Do you promise not to exchange sponges with the boy next to you, and never use any but your own pencil?"
"Yes, sir."
"Will you agree to have your books fumigated with sulphur, and sprinkle your clothes with chloride of lime once a week?"
"Yes sir." "Yes, sir."

"Johnnie, you have met the first requirements of the modern sanitariums, and may now climb over yonder rail, occupy an isolated aluminum seat and begin making P's and Q's as your first lesson."

Crust All Around.

Hardware. Some cooks are making crusty bread in sections of stove pipe. These utensils are cut in the required length at the tinsmiths' and the edges turned over so the hands will not be injured. The dough made into a loaf somewhat shorter than the pipe, is placed in it. From this apparently crude affair comes crusty bread of excellent quality if the cook knows her business. Indianapolis Brewing Q. C.F. SCHMIDT. P. LIEBER . C.MAUS ..



To Whom It May Concerns

"Dost thou think because thou art virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale?"
"Yes, and by St. Anne, and ginger shall be hot i' the mouth, too."—Shakspeare. Be tranquille! There shall be no cobwebs on the great business enter-prise of the INDIANAPOLIS BREWING CO. Their friends will find them pursuing a legitimate and honorable industry, and furnishing a pure and wholesome beverage.

"OLD PROCESS WHISKEY answers every test of the U. S. Pharmacoposia. The purity and ex-

R. CUMMINS & CO. OLD PROCESS SOUR MASH MHICKEV HIDKL

Absolutely Pure, A Perfect Stimulant,

For Medicinal Purposes.

Free from Fusel Oil, Artificial Flavor and Artificial Coloring Matter. "Owing to its absolute purity I always prescribe R. Cummins Old Process Whiskey, where a stimulant is required." -- E. S. ELDER, M. D., Dean, "The Medical Colege of Indiana."

10.0

The "B. Cummins & Co. Old Process Sour Mash Whiskey" is sold by all reputable retail Druggists. It is put up in bottles bearing our lithographic label. PRICE, PER QUART, \$1.25. A. KIEFER DRUG COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS.

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